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probably to the want of food among the poorer classes. Malarial fevers, as usual, prevail to a large extent.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

HABANA, CUBA, *February 27, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that smallpox continues a very active epidemic and that the number of deaths from it this last week, 114, is just the same as the week previous. Yellow fever has diminished. Measles continue about the same.

Mortuary report.—During the week ended February 25 there were 317 deaths in all in this city, 4 of which were caused by yellow fever, with 12 new cases approximately; 114 were caused by smallpox, with 990 new cases approximately; 10 were caused by enteric fever, 6 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by paludal fever, 2 by diphtheria, 9 by dysentery, 17 by enteritis, 1 by measles, 1 by glanders, 9 by pneumonia, and 39 by tuberculosis.

All of the deaths during the week from yellow fever were among Spanish soldiers in the military hospitals, and 6 of the deaths from smallpox, while the remaining 108 deaths from smallpox were among civilians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

FRANCE.

Sanitary precautions taken by the French Government to prevent the introduction of plague from India.

EMBASSY OF FRANCE,
Washington, February 26, 1897.

Mr. Secretary of State:

In view of the appearance of the plague at Bombay and its progress toward the northwest part of India, the French administration has adopted special measures intended to prevent the introduction into France of the germs of the disease by articles coming from the contaminated places.

Various measures, which I think it my duty to announce to you—all useful in every regard—have been adopted to this end. An initial decree, under date of the 19th of January, interdicts the importation and transit of rags, clothing, bedding, raw hides, green skins, etc., coming from Bombay, or from a locality in India where the plague may be shown to exist.

A second decree, dated the 28th of January, orders that goods other than those enumerated and directly or indirectly coming from Bombay, or from any other locality where the plague may be shown to exist, shall not be allowed to enter France except at the ports of Marseilles, Pauillac, St. Nazaire, Havre, Dunkerque, and Algiers. It requires, moreover, the production of a certificate of origin, viséd by the nearest consular agent, for such merchandise as rags, clothing, bedding, raw hides, etc., coming from a port of the Indian Ocean which may be free from the plague between Mascate, comprising the ports of the Persian Gulf, and Cape Comorin.

Finally, the Government of the Republic has determined to interdict

all its Mussulman dependents in Senegal, Algiers, and Tunis from making the pilgrimage to Mecca. * * *

PATENOTRE.

Hon. RICHARD OLNEY,
Secretary of State.

INDIA.

Plague in Bombay—Remarks on mortality report of the city of Bombay for week ended January 26, 1897.

SIR: Being absent from the city last week when the weekly sanitary report was forwarded, no remarks on this subject accompanied the report sent. It will be seen that there is no improvement within the past two weeks, and it has not grown much worse. The exodus still continues from some sections of the city, but at a diminished rate. In Maudvie district, where the epidemic first broke out, there has been a marked improvement, and considerable numbers of the inhabitants are returning to their homes and reopening their shops.

Total number of deaths reported for week from all causes.....	1, 721
Average number of deaths from all causes for corresponding week previous five years.....	518
Estimate one-half the population have left the city, one-half average for previous five years.....	259
Number of deaths for past week that may be attributed to plague.....	1, 462
Average per day.....	209

S. COMFORT,
United States Consul.

JAPAN.

Report of infectious diseases.

YOKOHAMA, February 5, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith my regular report of infectious diseases in Japan for period January 28 to February 4, inclusive. In doing so, I would call attention to the practical disappearance of epidemic dysentery, of which but half a dozen cases are reported for the time covered by my return, and to the continued outbreak of variola, which, however, shows some diminution in the number of cases, as well as of the deaths, in the districts most affected.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.